

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations
T.T. London 2s.11d.
On Demand 2s.11d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.00.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

November 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m.

November 10, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 69
Humidity " 68 " 4:

7800 日大廿九

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917

六月十日英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

Fruitful Offensive on Twenty-mile Front.
London, November 9.
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, writing on November 6, says:—Our achievements were again excellent to-day. We attacked enemy positions at dawn to the north and north-west of Beersheba, attaining all our objectives with a goodly bag of prisoners, guns and war material. The new positions threaten part of the Turkish line and will probably compel him to evacuate the sector. Fighting still continues.

To-day's offensive took place on a front of twenty miles. Owing to the capture of Beersheba, we were able to outflank the main Turkish line, extending originally from Gaza to Beersheba and consisting of four elaborately organised systems with connecting trenches and scattered redoubts. The Beersheba system, which was the most isolated, fell into our hands, thanks to brilliant strategy, coupled with a sudden onslaught which turned the enemy's position by cutting off supplies along the Hebron Road and threatening the Jerusalem-Sheria Railway, which apparently disturbed the whole of his defensive plan, as he was suddenly obliged to meet a menace from the east when all his principal defences faced the south-west. An unavoidable delay, due to our advancing across long tracks of sandy waste, enabled him to dig trenches across the line of our advance. But the mixed elements of regiments and divisions which were thrown against these positions bear evidence of the confusion in which his organization was involved. Instead of meeting a frontal attack, upon which he had apparently counted, he found General Allenby's forces threatening to enclose him within a pair of claws which were ever gripping more tightly. The execution of General Allenby's plans has entailed a tremendous physical strain on all ranks, but their exceptional fitness has been proof against every call.

White-camouflaged reconnaisance attacked the trenches covering the station and bridge at Sheria and by mid-day we had mastered the whole line in this sector. By the evening we had advanced over the intervening three miles and occupied the place itself, and four guns were captured. On the left bank the Yeomanry, the Londoners and the Irish attacked the Kawkah system. One of the main features of the Turkish line was the veritable labyrinth of trenches with extensive wiring, but the enemy was so completely deceived by our tactics and surprised with the threat in the east that it was comparatively lightly held, speedily succumbing to a dashing assault.

Throughout the operations the weather was most unfavourable, due to a heat wave—a most unusual thing in November. The men are described as going into action with tongues hanging out, like a pack of hounds. Yesterday the New-Zelanders had a sharp brush with the enemy, who attacked with fixed bayonets but were driven off by our machine guns, losing three hundred casualties.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN COUP.

Arrest of M. Kerensky Ordered.

London, November 8.

A statement issued by the Petrograd agency announces that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia is distributing proclamations to the Provincial Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, delegating power to the Soviets, relieving the Government Commissaries of their duties, ordering the release of the arrested members of the Agricultural Committee and the arrest of the Commissaries, who arrested them, abolishing the death penalty and re-establishing freedom of political propaganda at the front. The proclamations order the release of the revolutionary soldiers and officers, who were arrested for alleged political crimes, and the arrest of the ex-Ministers Konovaloff, Kisechin, Terestchenko, Malinovitch, Nikitin and others. It is announced that M. Kerensky has escaped and the military have been enjoined to arrest him. All complicity with M. Kerensky will be treated as high treason.

The Situation Obscure.

London, November 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd writing on Nov. 7, says that up to the present there has been no bloodshed and only a few minor street collisions. The situation is obscure. For the Conference of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia 455 delegates have arrived, of whom 335 are Maximalists. The Baltic and Black Sea Fleets Delegates have declared in favour of all power being given to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Three Cossack regiments now in Petrograd have informed M. Kerensky that they are prepared to support the Government providing there is no compromising.

Winter Palace Occupied.

Petrograd, November 9.

The Maximalists have occupied the Winter Palace and also the premises of the General Staff. The former was defended by a Women's Battalion and Cadets, who surrendered after some gun shots from the cruiser Aurora and the fortress of Peter and Paul on the opposite bank of the Neva and also fire from machine guns, armoured cars and the Red Guards.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, November 8.

A Mesopotamia official message states: Descending from the Tigris on the 5th inst., our troops with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country and attacked a strongly entrenched position covering Tekrit. The Indian, Sikh and Rifle regiments captured the first two lines of trenches inflicting heavy casualties and repulsed a counter-attack. The cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank and the artillery shelled Turkish communications northward. We carried further trenches in the afternoon. The British cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks. The enemy fleeing at night time burned some stores and blew up three dumps. We occupied Tekrit on Tuesday and made prisoners of 122 and took much material.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Lively Artillery Actions.

London, November 9.
A French communiqué states: There are lively artillery actions on the whole front north of the Aine, in the sector south of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace.

Work of Our Aviators.

London, November 9.
In making reference to the work of aviators Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Low flying machines on Wednesday, fired a number of rounds at troops and transport and dropped a number of bombs on trenches and billets. Three tons of bombs were dropped at night time on aerodromes at Gontrode, St. Denis Westrem, and Lys Valley and also on railway communications with satisfactory results.

More German Casualties.

London, November 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The East Yorkshires took 21 prisoners in a successful raid northward of Fresnoy. Machine gun fire inflicted many casualties on the garrison attempting to escape the artillery barrage. The enemy's supports attempting to advance suffered heavily from machine gun fire. The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Paeschendaele.

NEW EPOCH FOR JEWISH RACE.

London, November 8.
Mr. Balfour has communicated to Baron Rothschild on behalf of the Government an important declaration of sympathy with the Zionist aspirations. He states that the Government views favourably the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavour to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being understood that nothing will be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities of Palestine and the rights and political status of Jews of any other country.

The "Jewish Chronicle" hails the declaration as marking a new epoch for the Jewish race.

PETROGRAD'S CHAOS.

Soviet Still Swayed by the Extremists.

The Daily Chronicle special correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams, writes:

Petrograd, September 18.—Events in Russia are elusive, noreal, intangible. The dream life and the real life coalesce. Things are not what they seem. There are moments when one is tempted to believe in the unreality of all phenomena. The struggle and the turmoil are like the fight of shadows on a screen. Catchwords and watchwords, persons and policies, are losing their power to attract or repel. Russia is in solution; she is passing through a deep formative process of which the Petrograd struggle for power is only a superficial symptom.

Watching events here, judging them only at their surface value, one might easily become cynical. The faults of the old regime are mingled with the faults of the new regime; principles of right and wrong are subordinated to the interests of parties and cliques, and the result is chaotic and demoralising.

The revolution is a fierce and cruel test of character and capacity. Reputations are made in a month. Individuals and groups are tried in the furnace and found wanting, and are mercilessly flung on to the slagheap. But all this does not mean that the revolution has failed. It means that certain narrow and subjective conceptions of the revolution are inadequate, that the revolution is not an end but a beginning, that Russia, once set free, is only slowly and with very great difficulty finding herself.

Russia is very much bigger than all the formulas offered in explanation of her strange caprices, and the process by which she is finding herself is broader and deeper than any of us can quite understand. Kerensky said in Moscow that the Provisional Government can afford itself the luxury of risings and plots. That is not true of the Government as a particular group of men or of any one man, but it is true of Russia. Russia can and will survive convulsions that would wreck States that are more compact and more highly organised.

It can hardly be said that the men on top are guiding Russia, except in a very limited sense. Expedient will suffice to avoid disaster and maintain the same integrity and independence of China, and say, "We

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Far East Question Considered.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, reviewing the effect of Baron Ishii's mission to America, states:—

Diplomacy in the midst of a war is the less spectacular of international influences, but when the history of the present conflict is written in detail the negotiations between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii, of the special Japanese Mission, will be found to have had a far-reaching effect, not merely on the winning of the war, but on the permanent relations between Japan and the United States for generations to come.

Viscount Ishii has returned to Washington for final conferences. When these are concluded there will be a statement of what has been accomplished. Until then the Department of State will make no comment, yet there is every reason to believe that the significant and all-important assurances contained in Viscount Ishii's speech in New York city last Saturday were given informally to the United States Government. Certainly as carefully prepared an utterance, meeting the very criticism that has been voiced here ever since Japan's unfortunate method of presenting her demands on China caused so many misunderstandings as to Japan's motives would not have been made without being first communicated to Secretary Lansing.

Now Viscount Ishii has swept all that misunderstanding aside. He actually has given an assurance that Japan will prevent any Power from injuring the territorial integrity and administrative independence of China, but she herself will refrain from doing what she asks others not to do. This is not simply the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, but an adaptation for the Far East also of the Wilson doctrine for Central and South America. For, both in the famous Mobile speech and in the exchange of notes in connection with the pending Pan-American Treaty, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have gone on record as against the addition of any territory by conquest and against the violation of the republican sovereignty on this hemisphere. What the Monroe Doctrine omitted, but implied, has now been definitely said by the present Administration.

Japan wants steel-plates, and Viscount Ishii may find the steel interests and shipyard companies of his own country irritable on his return if he does not bring back some assurance from America of an intention to modify her embargo. These commercial interests might conceivably be so disappointed as to create a public opinion unfavorably disposed toward the Japanese Government and the Mission that gave the United States such explicit assurances about China.

But America has declared also an embargo on steel plates to private interests in Great Britain and France. It may be that steel plates will be available to those Japanese companies which agree to put their tonnage at the disposal of the Entente. This problem, as well as the question of ocean freight rates probably will be left to Ambassador Sato to work out after the main lines of the discussion have been covered by Viscount Ishii.

Concretely, the visiting Mission, therefore, is regarded here as the most important statement of Japanese foreign policy that has been made since John Hay's famous note on the open door. The following words, read by the Japanese special envoy at the Mayor's banquet in New York, are especially gratifying to the officials of the United States Government:—

"At no time in the past and at no time in the future did we or will we seek to take territory from China, or to despoil China of her rights. We wish to be and always to continue to be the sincere friend and helper of our neighbour, for we are more interested than any one else except China in good government there; only we must at all times, for self-protection, prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do. Not only will we not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but we will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China, and say, 'We'

HOW CAPT. MULLER ESCAPED.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—
23rd Sunday after Trinity, 11th November, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Hymns: 552, 197, 317, 512, 551. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite, Elvey. Psalms: Turle, Macfarren, Smart. Woodward, Smart. Turle, Te Deum.

Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 231, 165. God Save the King. Evensong (5 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Aylward, Turle. Magnificat: Stainer (18th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 232, 247, (T. 248)

27. N.B.—Psalm 59, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17 in unison. Psalm 60, verses 1, 6 in unison. Psalm 61, verses 3, 8 in unison. Hymn: 27, verses 1, 4 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—
23rd Sunday after Trinity, 11th November 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: (11th morning) Turle, Macfarren, Gregory, Te Deum, Blestet. Benedictus: Bennett. Hymns: 6, 556, 59, 324. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: (11th Evening) Barnby, Aylward, Turle. Magnificat: Stainer. Nunc Dimittis: Cobb. Hymns: 47, 580, 361, 38. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—
Sunday Services, Nov. 11th, Morning 11. Hymns: 369, 615, 237, 236. Psalm 40. Evening 6. Hymns: 299, 327, 158, 215. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—
Sunday November 11, 1917. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. G. E. S. Upshall, M. A.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Court Cards at Theatre Royal 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 11.

Cornhill Youth Club—Open.

NOTICES.

LIFTS
and
WAYCOOD-OTIS
ELEVATORS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
FOR QUOTATIONS, APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS:
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal Features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



**Malthoid
Roofing**

SOLE AGENTS.—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
16 to 15 CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID
5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND
3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

BRITISH PILSENER BEER
ALLSOPP'S BURTON ON TRENT.
SOLE AGENTS.—

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, Queen's Road, Central.
TELEPHONE NO. 75.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THERE why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE. will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest. This, the only remedy ever found to have been discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist and a surgeon for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at **Mrs. A. J. WATSON & Co., Ltd.** and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1850.
IRON, STEEL METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 22 and 23, Blue Lagoon Street, (2nd Street), West Kowloon Market Telephone No. 814.

T SANG FOOK,
No. 16, Wan Chai Road. Telephone 6272.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST PRICES. EQUIPMENT WITH BEST WORKSHIPS. EX-PLAYERS GIVEN FREE REPAIRS.

NOTICE

Glaxo

Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

Builds Bonnie Babies

To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.
ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

HOTELS AND CAFES.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDINGS STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by Airlines to Central Conveniences. Post Office, Telegraphic and Cable Services. Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Standard meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and second-class Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Ready for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply:— W. BARKER, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

**NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.**

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new Proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Guests, all the comforts and conveniences provided by the best and newest furnished, and is now in full operation. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths. Electric Light and Fan. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

Grand Hotel de l' Europe, Singapore.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

**THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.**

ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southgate, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.K.)

NOTICES.

HINDS HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM

Is particularly recommended for
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES,
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES.
and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,
TEL. NO. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL TEL. NO.
1877. 1877.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS. SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES:

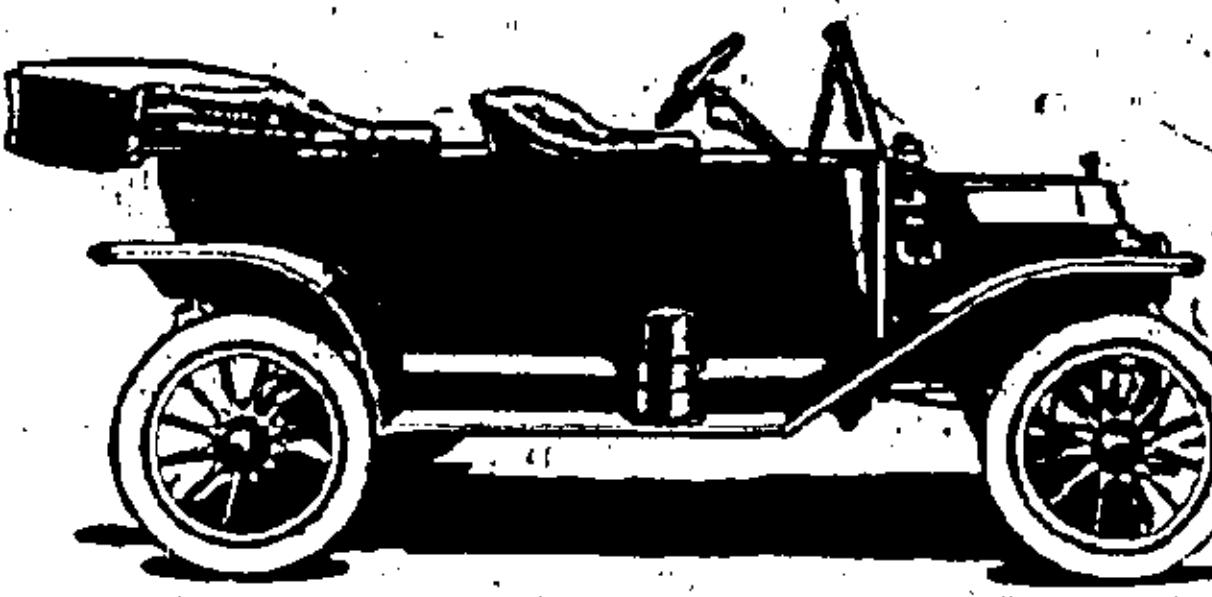
Imperial Bouquet per	100	15.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superline	100	2.40
"	20	.75
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS.—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.



"MADE IN CANADA"



TOURING MODEL as illustrated \$1,400.

ONE TON TRUCK (as used by The Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.) \$2,350.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY OFFICE

Phone 27--4, Des Voeux Road.

REMINGTON OLIVER UNDERWOOD L. C. SMITH SMITH PREMIER ROYAL

No. 10.

No. 5.

No. 2.

No. 10.

No. 5.

PRICES \$50 TO \$150.

Machines are in first class Condition and ready for immediate delivery.]

Apply:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDING,

12, DES VOEUX ROAD.

DRAGON MOTORCAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE,
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY-
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

ROWCOLON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 418.

PROPRIETOR, G. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

GENERAL NEWS.

A Prehistoric Bog Village.

At Fenilotto, in the Province of Veracruz, workmen, while excavating a mounds, found the remains of a prehistoric bog village, where the houses were supported upon piles, and which existed before the formation of the present mounds.

Richmond Girl Guides.

Ex Queen Amelia of Portugal attended at Buckleuch House, Richmond, a demonstration by the Richmond Girl Guides. It was announced that donations for the Guides' Equipment Fund had been received from Lady Cave, Lady Farquharson, and others.

Misses Lansing For France.

Miss Emma S. Lansing and Miss Katherine T. Lansing, sisters of Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, will sail for France in the near future to engage in a branch of Red Cross work at the canteen stations on the railroad lines running from the Western front trenches.

Cry of "German" Brings Down Curtains.

During the performances at Dalton Theatre recently a man in the audience shouted that one of the actresses was a German. Great excitement followed, and the curtain was rung down while the man was ejected. At North London next day he gave the name of Charles Watson, and was fined 30s. for being drunk and disorderly.

Doctors to Charge More.

In various London districts, it is stated, doctors have come to a common agreement to increase their fees. Dr. Alfred Cox, of the British Medical Association, said that there was no "profiteering" about such a decision. Doctors had to pay more for everything they used in their practices. Increases in the cost of drugs were a serious item to doctors who did their own dispensing. The average increase of fees was about twenty-five per cent, but this, of course, did not affect people on the medical panel.

Mr. Bryan's Right-About-Face.

Mr. W. J. Bryan's volte-face regarding peace and war attracted much attention. Speaking before the annual convention of the International League, New York he declared: "The quickest way out of this war is straight through. Any division or dissension now would simply prolong the war, and would make it more costly in lives and treasure." He added that the more anxious peace may be desired, the more firmly would he support the Government in the quickest way of assuring peace.

In the Trenches at 70.

Seventy years of age—and in the trenches. This is the proud record of a West Ham resident named Frost. The record of the whose family, indeed, is notable. The father and his four sons all joined up together in the early days of August 1914. Mr. Frost himself saw service at the front, and was severely wounded in one of the recent battles. He has just been discharged from the hospital, and is waiting his discharge. Two of his sons have been killed, a third has been invalided out, and the fourth has gained a commission by his gallantry.

"Stupid Army Doctors."

"Our faith is shaken in the medical men in the Army," said Mr. Eliot Howard, chairman of the Essex Appeal Tribunal. "A man goes in nominally C2," he added, "and then some fool of a doctor passes him for full service." Captain Howard (military representative): It is astonishing how people improve. The Army are not out to play the fool. This conversation took place during a case in which applicant, a C2 man, said he suffered from Bright's disease and required a vegetarian diet. Captain Howard admitted that flagrant mistakes had been made, but things were different now. There was quite a different atmosphere. The Chairman: There is a different atmosphere on the tribunal. Our confidence is shaken. It makes us exceedingly cautious in these cases, as we never know what might be done by stupid, untrained, regimental doctors. Application was ordered to join the tribunal of November 10.

GENERAL NEWS.

Germany Admits Failure.

The *Brain Post* has published a statement admitting that submarines have failed to reduce England's military efficiency.

Died **Leviag**, 331 Descendants. Leaving 331 descendants in direct line, Mrs. Jean Baptiste Biggs died at Ottawa recently at the age of ninety eight. She was mother of two sons and ten daughters and had 79 grandchildren, 212 great-grandchildren, and 28 great-great-grandchildren.

Paper Shortage in Berlin.

The shortage of print paper in Berlin is so serious that many of the important newspapers were unable to appear on Saturday, according to Berlin advice to the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent. Other newspapers were issued only in four-page form, with the prospects for a paper supply so poor that they may soon have to stop publication altogether. Virtually all the newspapers in Saxony have ceased publication for an indefinite period.

Making 1,200 Rifles Daily. American plants making rifles for the Army have exceeded the best expectations of the Government in speed of delivery. The War Department announced recently that two plants are forwarding completed weapons to the Army storehouses a month ahead of the date on which they expected to begin delivery. Their output, with that of Government arsenals, makes a total of more than 1,200 new rifles a day being supplied. This number will be increased through the weeks to come.

Women "Commercials." Men commercial travellers are complaining that some of the women who have recently taken "to the road" are ignoring well-known rules and customs. For example, says the *Drapers' Record*, it is an unwritten law that if a buyer is engaged with one traveller another shall not interrupt. Some women travellers seem to be flagrant offenders against this time-honoured rule, and presume upon male politeness to an extent that causes much indignation. We are informed," adds the paper, "that discussions of this subject in commercial rooms have been frequent and sometimes heated." The number of women commercial travellers has increased considerably.

Russian Schools Want Films. The Russian Parents' League, said to have a membership of some 50,000 in more than 200 cities and towns of Russia, has become interested in the subject of motion-picture films for schools, and has asked the American Consulate-General at Moscow for catalogues and instructions in the use of such films. While the inquiry does not promise a large business, the League will undoubtedly take most of the pictures it displays in order to present a familiar background and setting, there is an opportunity for friendly co-operation between American and Russian educators, with possibly incidental business, says a bulletin of the Department of Commerce. The address of the League is Vsevolosky Roditelsky Sozvezdye, Balchug No. 15, apart. 7, Moscow, Russia. The English language may be used in correspondence.

Germany and Baltic Provinces. Stockholm, September 21.—The municipality of Lubeck has contributed 10,000 marks to the German Baltic Society, which organisation has taken a stand for the annexation by Germany of Russia's Baltic provinces as territory for German colonisation in the east, and as a barrier against Russia. A meeting of the Society was held sometime ago, at which a sweeping programme of expansion in the east was developed. The Lubeck Socialists have protested repeatedly against the appropriation of public funds to support the political propaganda of this organisation, but were voted down by a heavy majority. Senator Neumann, of the Lubeck Senate, in defending the appropriation, declared that a connection with Baltic territory was of extraordinary importance as regards Lubeck's economic position, and that while he did not desire to speak of annexations, the Baltic provinces must be freed from the Russian yoke.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS
THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.
Selections from all the Grand Opera's, Musical Comedy's etc.
All the World's most famous Artists are at your command.
20% discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

Save Your Eyes
THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.
DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GERMAN WASTAGE OF HUMAN LIFE.

Ludendorff Condems His Generals' Tactics.

Chief of the German General Staff of the Armies said:—
The consumption of munitions has remained constantly very high recently on the fighting fronts, in spite of the fact that the combat activity has generally diminished. In particular, consumption of shell, or mortar and heavy field howitzers is much greater than production.

This is serious. However, the superior direction of the army cannot issue a new general order for a further restriction in the consumption of munitions, because our losses on all the fighting fronts continue to be very high, and would become even higher if further general instructions were made.

Economy in men is even more important than economy in munitions. It is necessary to try and obtain an improvement on these two points. To this end it is necessary to use as freely as possible the munitions according to the orders previously given on repeated occasions, and on the other hand to regulate the tactics of our methods of fighting according to the regulations given and the circumstances, so as to diminish our losses.

According to orders which we have seen, and according to the complaints of the troops, it is no longer in doubt that we persist in our old ways of seeing things, and that we continue along those lines on certain occasions. There are in first line positions too often fighting for the possession of ground, even a trench element which is of little tactical value, without importance and even disadvantageous to be defended; only counter-attacks without information from the artillery; the too dense occupation of first lines; the keeping too close of large reserves in the open when no attack is planned; too much artillery fire against positions where there is no enemy, such as destructive cannoneering of empty trenches, useless barrage fire, and cannoneering, especially during the night, when there is not sufficient information for regulating the fire. (Signed) Ludendorff.

"Economy of 'the human material'" is now the order of the day to the German army commanders, an order that is in marked contrast to the massed formation and wholesale sacrifice of "human material" which have characterised German war methods to date. Ludendorff's order, in which economy of men is at last placed above economy of shells, reads as follows:—

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINNACE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
TON. Apply to:—
**THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO. LTD.**

LESSONS.

JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanesee desires to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS, in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—From first No-
vember, two or three ROOMS, or half house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 1335 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A No. 1 BAR BOY for Private Club. Must be able to read and write English. Cash guarantee needed. Apply to Box 1338 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Henderson 8 to 10 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE 1917 model in new condition, only run 0 miles, 3 speeds, free engine, complete with accessories, speedometer, lamp, pillion seat, spares, etc. Owner going home. Price \$500 apply Box 1337 "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.TWO CORRUGATED
CALVANIZED IRON SHEDS
WITH STEEL FRAMES.

(For account of the concerned)

A Large Consignment of

Canton Silk Embroidered

Silk Shawls and Bedspreads

(The above are being sold

without reserve owing to the

failure of a firm to take up the

goods).

Also

A Quantity of Gent's and Lady's

Boots and Shoes in Brown and

black leather.

On view from Monday the

12th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1917
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

In One Lot

**TWO CORRUGATED
CALVANIZED IRON SHEDS
WITH STEEL FRAMES.**

situate on

Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1

(Blackhead's Soap Works)

Terms and conditions on

application to

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS:
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seats.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

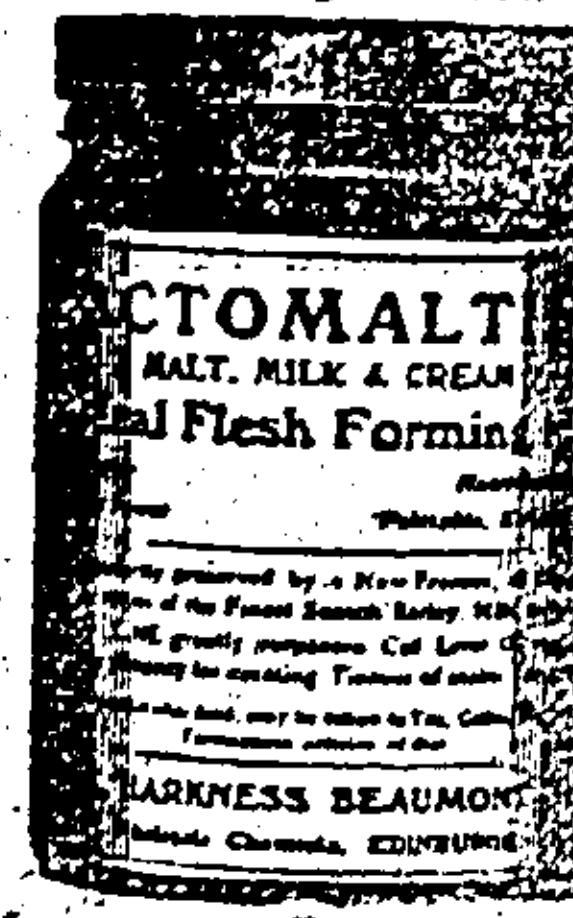
**NEW STOCK OF
I. & R. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED
WOOL SOCKS
AND
LLAMA UNDERWEAR.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET WARM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

JAECER
PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES
— JUST RECEIVED —
DRESSING GOWNS,
COATS,—SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW
Tailor and Outfitter
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

LACTOMALTINE.

An ideal flesh-forming food containing all the valuable properties of the finest extract of malt obtained from the finest Scotch barley together with milk and cream.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

Lactomaltine for purposes all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability, and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.

OBtainable from all chemists, etc.

NOTICES.

THE HONG-KONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. [Signature] R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passport or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$100.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.

in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Post Order for 2s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £100.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Mothers should try

Benger's Food for themselves. Those who are nursing will find the greatest benefit for both themselves and infant.

Take the Benger's Food between meals, as an addition to the daily diet. It promotes a high state of nutrition and a full supply of natural milk.

BENGERS

Food

although among the lightest foods known, is all-nutritious. It may be flavoured with tea, chocolate, or coffee, for a change.

From a Lady M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., E.W.P.R., Glasgow.

Dr. — considers it invaluable for nursing mothers, especially for taking during the night.

Bengers' Food is sold in jars by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions will be sent on application to:

BENGERS' FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

SEARCH OFFICES, 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM
THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL
OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND
FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough
for the book of the Chinese views. They are
an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful
and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. 16.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN PLIGHT.

The situation that has arisen in Russia or, rather, in Petrograd, is precisely what was feared by those who, observing the many intrigues against the now deposed Administration, predicted that those would come unless M. Kerensky and his colleagues were allowed to have a free hand, particularly in deciding what the Army and Navy should do in the present crisis. There can be no doubt that M. Kerensky and those assisting him had nothing but the true welfare of Russia and the Russian people at heart in the policy they advocated, and if occasionally they may have seemed to have been somewhat impudent in their demands it was because they honestly believed that the exigencies of the times demanded that they should so act. They clearly perceived that it was fundamental to Russia's future welfare that she should abide by the promise embodied in the London Pact and, in common with her Allies, do her utmost to overthrow German militarism, which had proved as inimical to Russia as to the other European Powers, who were actively opposed to it. They also believed that with the success of the Revolution assured and the foundation of the proposed Republic practically settled, in the interests of law and order and good Government generally, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils should no longer exist as corporate bodies, but that their leaders should be merged in the more national body that would direct the activities and guide the aspirations of the newly formed Republic.

To the onlooker—who invariably sees what is going on from the best angle—as well as to M. Kerensky and his lieutenants this seemed to be the most satisfactory and the most sensible course to take. Unfortunately, a very large number of the Councils thought otherwise. They had overthrown the Romanoff Dynasty, and, flushed by their success, they allowed themselves to be misguided by the more aggressive of their number, thought the time had arrived to put some of their visionary and impractical Socialistic schemes into operation. They would have no more war. Throughout the new Republic there would be peace, despite the fact that in several parts of their country the invader had firmly established himself; and also despite the obligations that had been incurred in the name of Russia. Evidently they believed that they, in seeking peace, were but acquiescing in the offer made by the enemy, and, in repudiating their obligations to the Allies, they probably thought that as these had been entered into by the overthrown Dynasty, they were now null and void. Whatever the reasons, it is certain that those who since the overthrow of the Romanoffs had striven to maintain for Russia a dignified position in the eyes of the world were sorely hampered by the fanatical followers grouped under the names of Leninists and Maximalists, both of whom, it would seem, were absolutely opposed to a continuance of the war. Worst of all, they had the power, as they had the will, to influence the Army and the Navy, and that they did do so effectively is very apparent in what has now happened. In Russia to-day there is no effective Army or Navy, and the enemy, after capturing the great city and port of Riga and threatening to do likewise with the naval stations of Kronstadt and Revel, are within marching distance from Petrograd. M. Kerensky and his colleagues have apparently done their best; and that they have failed to cope with the ultra-Revolutionaries cannot in any way be placed to their discredit.

To-day the visionaries are in the ascendant, and, with the armed forces behind them, it would seem that their victory is almost complete. What they intend to do is known only in part. They have announced their intention of calling for an immediate armistice and for peace. The present state of affairs, though disappointing from the Allies' point of view, is, as stated, by no means unexpected. The newspapers have pointed it out on many occasions recently. Writing from Petrograd last month, the Special Correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* said, in the course of his summing up of the situation—"The faults of the old regime are mingled with the faults of the new regime; principles of right and wrong are subordinated to the interests of parties and cliques and the result is chaotic and demoralizing." And the *Times Weekly* in a leading article, stated—"If the Germans want to advance to Petrograd they have more to fear from the autumnal rains than from Russian valour."

The constancy of the troops has been undermined by 'communists,' who will neither fight nor obey. The true cause of Russia's military failure is the baneful activity of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, which are largely composed of soldiers who are unwilling to fight and of 'workmen' who have never worked in their lives." The present condition of affairs was thus inevitable. What it will lead to in Russia is a matter of uncertainty but what is certain is that it will not have the slightest effect towards altering the plans of Great Britain, France, and America, who will continue to prosecute the war with the same earnestness of purpose and determination that has all along characterized their efforts.

Child Cruelty.

Now and again, cases of cruelty by Chinese mistresses to their girl servants are brought before the Court, but, from the very nature of the system of employment under which the latter are engaged, only a very few of these, comparatively speaking, come to the knowledge of the public. There was one such case during the past week, and we were glad to see that the wretched woman concerned was smartly fined by the magistrate. We should have been much more pleased, however, had it been possible to give her a taste of the physical suffering which she inflicted on the little girl. The evidence showed that the child was tied to a stool and severely beaten with a bamboo cane, her injuries being so severe that she had to be admitted to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The matter was first of all referred by the magistrate to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs—though why that should be necessary we do not see, as it was a plain case of cruelty which could easily have been dealt with on the evidence—and the latter, after hearing both sides of the case, thought the punishment "somewhat excessive." We should say it was. To be quite frank on the point, we think it was abominably so.

A Defenceless System.

These cases are bound to recur so long as the existing system of bonded servitude is permitted to continue, and, as we have indicated, only a tithe of them are exposed. We have heard it said that cruelty of this order is quite common where "slave girls" are employed. And we can well believe it. These girls are barred in all day and all night—many of them never leave the house at all until they are sold into marriage or something worse—and it is thus an easy matter for hard-hearted mistresses to treat them just as they see fit. We will allow that there are instances in which the child benefits from better surroundings through being bought into service, but that fact in no wise justifies a perpetuation of the system, which is totally un-British in character and has no rightful place in a British Colony. We have had occasion many times to refer to this subject, which touches the very fundamentals of the question of the liberty of the subject, and our only hope is that by pegging away at it the time will eventually come when steps will be taken to sweep away such a pernicious and defenceless system.

Coal Prices.

Shanghai, we notice, is bitterly complaining at the continued rise in the price of coal, which is described as being iniquitous. We in Hongkong have every justification for grumbling too, since householders are now being called upon to pay well over \$30 a ton. The question is whether anything can be done to ease the situation. In the Northern port, there are allegations that the rise is being engineered by the Coal Guild, for it is pointed out that while there is an admitted reason why Japanese coal should go up in price, no such argument applies in the case of the Chinese commodity; yet the latter, like garden produce in the markets, moves upwards also, excuse being found in the totally inapplicable reason of the lack of tonnage and high freight rates ruling. We have no idea as to whether the rise in Hongkong is wholly justified by circumstances, but we do trust that the authorities are giving serious heed to the subject, since it has a very direct bearing on the general cost of living.

The cold weather is approaching, when the demand for coal will naturally be greater than it is now, but if the present upward tendency continues much longer, this very necessary commodity will soon become an absolute luxury.

Drastic Whitehall Comb-out.
A drastic revision of the male staff of Government departments (says a Home paper) is to be made immediately. It is understood that no man of military age who has been placed in any of the categories required for service in the Army will be allowed to remain in his present civilian occupation.

DAY BY DAY.

WE CANNOT HAVE AN EXPANSIVE STRETCH OF HEALTHY LIFE WITHOUT AN EXPANSIVE SWELL ON THE MIND, LITTLE LITTLE MINING AND THE TENDENCY TO GOSSIP ALL HAVE THEIR ADVERSE, STULTIFYING, DWARFING INFLUENCES.—Trine.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 48th birthday of the King of Italy.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Corinthian Yacht Club.
The opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club takes place on Sunday, the 18th instant.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation from the Ministry of Children's League for the Children's Ward and M.C.L. Cot in the Nethersole Hospital, \$600.

U. S. Passport.

A Joint Order of the Department of State and of the Department of Labour of the Government of the United States, requiring passports and certain information from Aliens who desire to enter the United States during the war, is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* for information.

Latest in Motor Cars.

Mr. Lauritsen, the proprietor of the Dragon Motor Car, C., announces that he has just received the latest thing in motor cars—the Super Six. This car can now be seen in the showroom of the Dragon Motor Car Co. The public will hear more about this latest model in a few days' time.

Chemists and Druggists.

The *Gazette* contains a copy of the Register of Chemists and Druggists in the Colony. It contains twenty names.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Island Lot No. 1352 is to be sold at the P. W. D. office on the 28th inst. It contains 8,507 square feet, and the upset price is \$8,507.

October Weather.

During October the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 77, the highest point reached being 84 on the 10th, and the lowest 66.9, on the 30th. There were 258 hours of sunshine, 3.47 inches of rain, while the average humidity was 73.

No Evidence.

Charged on remand with stealing a fountain pen, a Chinese appeared again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Inspector Sim said he had no other evidence to offer. Probably the man had picked it up. Defendant was discharged.

Only a Coolie.

The case was mentioned at the Police Court this morning in which a Chinese has been charged with inviting another man to murder a shopkeeper in Eastern Street. Mr. Wood, addressing defendant, said that the man had since died and defendant was now charged with murder. That did not mean that he actually murdered deceased himself, but that he hired another man to do it. Defendant said he was only a coolie and could not hire anyone to do a thing like that. The case was adjourned.

Probably Silly.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a large piece of metal from a godown. Inspector Gordon said the man was found carrying it over his shoulder. The iron was so heavy that it took two coolies to stagger into Court with it to weigh his Worship. Inspector Gordon said he thought the man was silly but he would like the opinion of a doctor. The case was accordingly adjourned.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consular General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
5 p.m., Nov. 9.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayan Islands direction unknown.
8 p.m., Nov. 9, 1917.—Warning: The typhoon is crossing the Visayan Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 17, 1892.)

The Dollar.

Nov. 10.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 9d.

Postal Complaint.

Nov. 12.—We are exceedingly sorry to have so frequently to direct attention to the gross mismanagement of our local postal affairs, but really this has of late become a substantial grievance which requires seeing into. Here is the latest complaint. The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chingtao* arrived here with the Australian mails yesterday afternoon at about half past five o'clock; but the mails were not brought ashore until ten o'clock this morning—and even then they came in a damp slush through the Post Office has a team-launch.

Something must be done to put a stop to this nonsense, and that without delay.

Dr. Cantlie.

Nov. 12.—The numerous friends in this colony of Dr. James Cantlie, who has been seriously ill for some time past, will be pleased to learn that the irrepressible "Doc," thanks to the bracing breezes of fair Macao and careful nursing, is almost himself again, and hopes before many days are over to be able to resume active service.

Volunteer Scheme.

Nov. 12.—The following appears in reference to the Volunteer reorganisation scheme:—"Major General Barker got hold of the Committee's scheme, and turned it inside out. It was put before him, of course, for his professional opinion, and, as we have always said, there is not a man in the Colony, not probably out of it either, who knows his business better, while personally he is a man of the most reliable common sense and a true gentleman. So he did his best to touch up the scheme, like the engineer who was ordered to turn a dilapidated eight-days clock into a pair of skates. It was a difficult job, and not worth a tenth of the trouble, but he did all that a man could do."

Frank Criticism.

Nov. 14.—Amateur actors and actresses who sometimes think they are not sufficiently praised by the Press will find with interest the following extract from the write-up of a performance by the local A. D. C.:—"There was a small attendance at the City Hall on Saturday night—it could not be called a house; say, a room-full, and not a very large room. Time was when the Amateurs used to get crowded houses every night, and, even as recently as last Christmas, the Pantomime was so popular that often there was not standing room to be had. But now—well, the Band ought to play 'The Vacant Chair.' N. B.—*The Daily Press* says it was a 'crowded audience.' Seeing double would not have made it half a house. 'Granv' must have been in an awfully bad state.... The evening was begun badly, for the A. D. C. never did seem to understand that modern sensational drama in the hands of feeble school-boy orators is worse than tempestuous hymns on a melodion. Melodrama is all right in a way, and, for those who like it, it is just the right sort of thing, but, at best, it requires very forcible acting to make it attractive. In the absence of music, of scenery, of dresses, there is no feature in it but strength of situation; and when the situations are weakened by 'acting' of the tinkle-tinkle brand, there is nothing left to admire except the crop set.... All through the dialogue hundreds of little unsuspected points of humour sparkle and flash in great profusion—that is, if you read the book; but if you see the play, you don't think so. You think it sparkles with milk and water—cold water, very cold!... The other ladies had hardly anything to say; but at least they might do something better than sit still and look miserable. If they had wiggled their thumbs it would have been something."

The Tytan Tiger.

Nov. 15.—The long lost and at one time so greatly "wanted" quadruped that even Inspector Quincey and a posse of constables were sent to bring him, her, or it into town alive or dead, has actually been seen with the eyes of men—to wit, Constables Osborne and MoEwen, of Aberdeen.... And now the tiger is at large, somewhere near Aberdeen probably, and successfully defying the powers that be. Even the out-station Sikh constables now do their night patrol in the back yard rather risk a 'mash' with the Great Unknown. Now what's wrong about the Hongkong Volunteers going out strong to subdue the Tytan tiger? Why, nothing!

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest Subscription List.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, forward us the eleventh subscription list of money invested in Straits 6 Per Cent. War Loan. From it we take the following figures in local currency:

Total	... \$49,715
1st List	... 39,100
2nd List	... 10,880
3rd List	... 62,075
4th List	... 210,305
5th List	... 123,880
6th List	... 82,125
7th List	... 6,880
8th List	... 58,335
9th List	... 110,595
10th List	... 140,345

Total amount received to date. \$958,435

In addition to the above the following moneys have been subscribed to the Association:—
Straits Currency ... 6,114.98
Previously acknowledged ... 38,156.40

Total	... \$44,271.38
Sterling	... £ 224.15.7
Previously acknowledged	... 1,182.18.6
ledged	... 461.50
Total	... \$ 1,407.14.1
Gold Dollars	... \$184.68
Previously acknowledged	... 461.50
Total	... \$ 646.18

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Bank.	Average Amount in Specie
Chartered	

HONGKONG FERRIES.

Government's New Scheme of Control.

The Government Gazette contains for public information, a draft Ferries Bill and Regulations thereunder, which it is proposed to introduce at an early date in the Legislative Council.

The object and reasons state:—The object of this Bill is to take power to regulate the ferries of the Colony, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Company Limited. The main object is not revenue but the interests of the travelling public. It is intended at present to deal only with the ferries between Victoria and Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Tsim Sha Tsui Po.

On perusing the draft Bill and Regulations we find that it is proposed to grant licences for the exclusive right to run ferries between the places mentioned, public tenders being invited for the privilege, such tenders to state the monthly rent offered. Each licence will be granted for fifteen years. The acceptance or rejection of each tender will rest with the Harbour Master. Under the conditions of the licence, the licensee shall provide such ferry vessels as the notice inviting tenders specifies and other ferry vessels to be maintained as a reserve. Fines are to be inflicted for the late or too early running of the boats, except where such is not due to accident or weather. In each of the three services sought to be controlled, not less than half-an-hour service shall be maintained, and certain public piers are specified which the ferries must use, those in Hongkong being Jubilee Street Pier, Western Market Pier and Eastern Street Pier. Maximum fares to be charged are also laid down and a tariff for merchandise and all luggage other than personal. The maintenance of Ferry Piers will be provided by the Government and it is also provided that on the expiration of any licence the Governor-in-Council may require the licensee to sell the whole of his ferry vessels and plant at a price—if there is a difference of opinion—to be fixed by an Arbitration Board. In a draft notice inviting tenders, it is shown that the total number of ferry vessels for the whole of the three services shall not be less than twelve, two of which are to be vessels in reserve.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

The Parade ordered for Sunday, the 11th inst., is postponed until further notice.

Y. M. C. A. Division. Tuesday, November 13th—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, November 15th—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

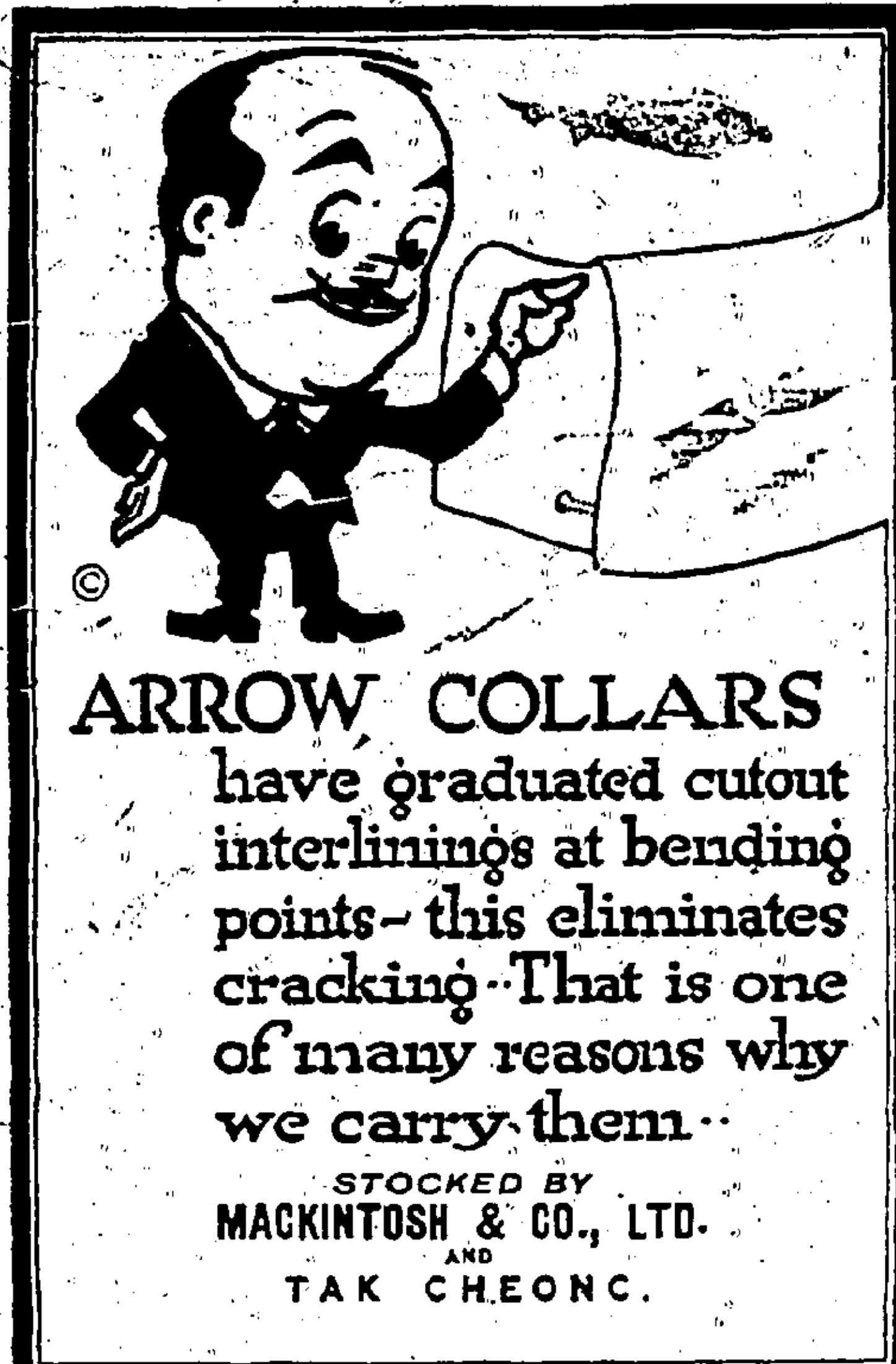
Saiyungpun Division. Wednesday, November 14th—2 p.m. Band Practice. Saturday, November 17th—2 p.m. Band Practice.

Queen's College Division. Tuesday, November 13th—11.15 p.m. Squad Drill, recruits only. Thursday, November 15th—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division. Friday, November 16th—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Awarded the French War Cross. News has been received that Acting Flight-Commander Ronald Graham, D.S.C., R.N., son of Mr. W. Graham, of Yokohama, has been awarded the French War Cross. No details have been received of the act for which the award is made. Acting Flight Commander Graham, who recently got his promotion from Flight Lieutenant, received the Distinguished Service Cross for good work in shooting off enemy airmen while escorting British transports across the Channel, and later received a bar to the same medal west short of any essential

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



ARROW COLLARS
have graduated cutout interlinings at bending points—this eliminates cracking. That is one of many reasons why we carry them.

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
AND
TAK CHEONG.

SUBMARINE BASES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

America Watching Spanish Situation.

A Washington message to the New York Herald says:—The serious branch of diplomatic procedure involved in the transmission of German cables through Sweden is the least of the international troubles which Washington sees growing out of the relations between the belligerents and the neutral nations.

It is toward Spain that official eyes here have been turned with most serious apprehension. The belief exists, and it is a belief based upon no mere conjecture, that the Mediterranean coast of Spain is regularly used as a base for German submarines. It is understood the attention of the Spanish government has been called to this continuing and disastrous violation of neutrality, but if any steps have been taken to remedy the situation they have been both perfunctory and futile. Just how far the representations concerning the injury done to the Allies have gone is not known here outside of the closest official circles.

The U-boat activities in the Mediterranean have resulted in greater losses of ships than anywhere else. The submarines have made themselves perfectly at home in those waters, and there seems to have been no interval when their activities were lessened, as has been repeatedly the case in the North Atlantic. Their continuing activities have worked incalculable harm to the Italian offensive, the most promising offensive on all the fronts. The losses of supplies for Italy's armies have handicapped the operations against Austria most heavily.

The Austrian base at Pola has not been a substantial benefit for submarine operations, as the Italian control of the Adriatic with destroyers and wonderful aircraft makes operations even of submarines difficult in those restricted waters.

For the German submarines to leave Zeebrugge, go to the North Sea around England, pass France and Spain, ply their work in Mediterranean waters, then take the long trip back to Zeebrugge for supplies, and still leave enough U-boats to carry on such deadly warfare had not been considered possible.

Therefore began the search for the real temporary bases upon which the U-boats could draw for their supplies. Attention soon centred on the coast of Spain and in the harbours of the Balearic Islands. The results have been most disconcerting to the investigators for the Allies. The allegation is that the German agents, operating through small traders and owners of coastal vessels, have been seeing that no U-boat went short of any essential

CHINA MAIL, S.S. CO. LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN,
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE R.S. "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after MONDAY, 12th inst., at 5 P.M. will be landed and stored in the Company's Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed in the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No fire insurance, whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left ship's side or Godown, and all claims must be presented within two weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15¢ from 1st November, 1917.

COAT SWEATERS

WHITE	WHITE
or	or
GREY.	GREY.
\$9.00	\$9.00
each.	each.

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET AND ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Powell LtdWm. POWELL LTD.
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WINTER SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TEL. 1322.**MAISON LILY**LADIES' FRENCH
DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER,

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR.

ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING FOR

EVENING DRESSES
EVENING CLOAKS.

ETC., ETC.,

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN
YACHT CLUB.

THE Opening Cruise will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th November. Particulars will be posted to Members in due course.

By Order
ALEX W. VAN ANDEL
Hon. Secretary.

Ex-General Chang Fun
The Peking Evening News quotes a report that ex-General Chang Fun, leader of the recent Manchu Restoration plot, will be sent to some island in the south Pacific as it is inconvenient to hand him over to the Chinese authorities. We understand the Chinese Government officials also do not want him because they cannot deal with him adequately and at the same time, they cannot shoot him as there are too many complications. It is deemed better to send him out of China.

King George V Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH

SOLE AGENTS
GARDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
TEL. NO. 126.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

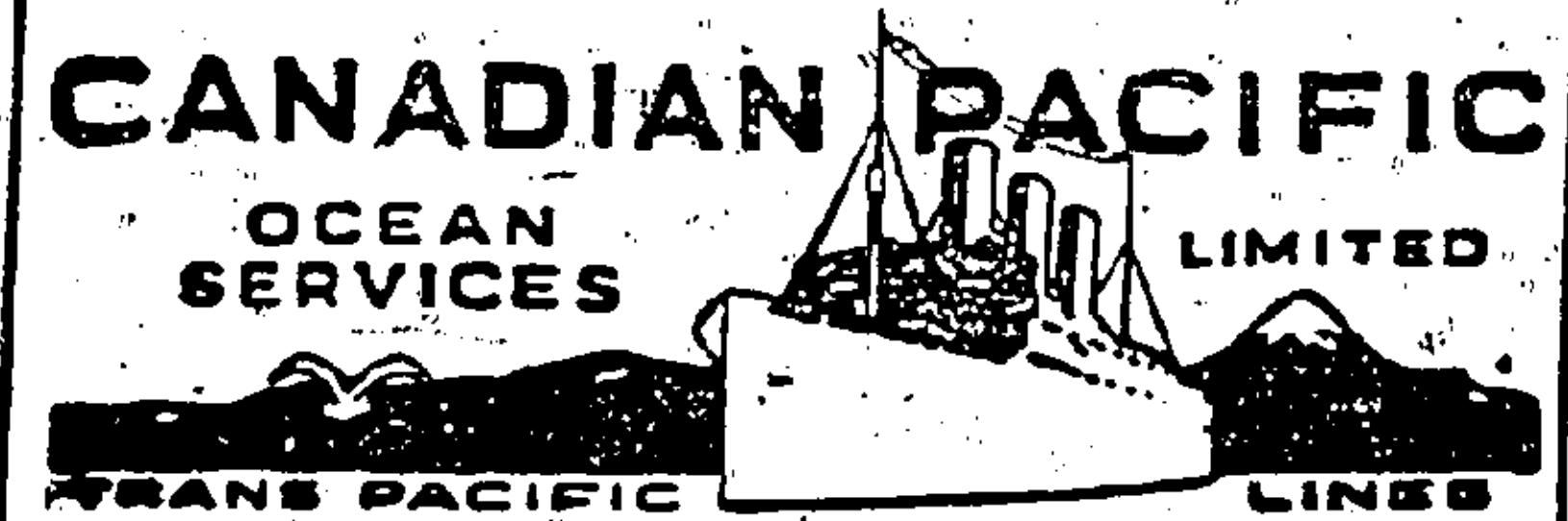
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Venetian Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEACLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steamship, with Modern Accommodation.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at
Shanghai both East and West Bound.Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection
with Canadian Pacific R.R. to all Overland Points in Canada and
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports
and the West Indies.For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to
Agents:HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.**MOTOR CARS**
FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1033. DES VOLK ROAD.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	Tokawa Maru Capt. Ogura	SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	STango Maru Capt. Suyeda	SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	MONDAY, T. 8,000 (12th Nov.)

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINTO MARU	10,000	22d Nov.
PERSIA MARU	12,000	1st Dec.
KOREA MARU	13,000	18th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	31st Dec.
TEHO MARU	22,00	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON-MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA-MARU" built at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUITO.

THROUGH BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

FONS.

ANYO MARU

KIYO MARU

SEDO MARU

TOKIO MARU

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives
FORWARDING DEPT:
14, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and insurance apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 20th, 1917.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Telephone No. 141, Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Faifan.

SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Faifan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. 8.8. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

TAISHAN

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 1.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station during the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Passenger Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAJNAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
14, CHATER ROAD (SWAN ST.), HONGKONG.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Unsigned.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	11. Nov.
Haiphong	B. & S.	13. Nov.	
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shantung	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haihong	D. L. Co.	16. Nov.
Sendakan	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
M-nila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongeang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20. Nov.
Kashima M.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Shanghai	Jitaroem	J.C.J. L.	25. Nov.
Kashima M.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.

NOTICE.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archibald G S	Hart G P
Anderson G E	Hope L
Anderson Miss A G	Innes Capt. & Mrs. R
Amor Vague T	Joseph E M
Bouet Mr & Mrs J	Journe R de
I	Kest Dr F T
Bolin H Murray	Little C
Bell O D J	Ludu G
Birbeck R J	Longfield S
Burrell J D	Levallee G. Guidon
Baxter Mr & Mrs H. Surteisen Mr & Mrs A	MacDonald Major D
Baxter Master	Macrae H Van
Browell W G	Macredie J
Bullock Mr E R	Mackland Capt H P
Bullock Capt & Mrs B	McAllister Mr & Mrs
Bitting S T	McDonald Major D
Boring J H	McLean H Van
Boyle H	Macredie J
Bowell G T	Mariott Dr & Mrs O
Courtney J D	Marlin H E
Carmichael Mr & Mrs J	Moulder A B
Connel J	Naquin J S
Connel J	O'Dwyer Capt &
Calderon L A	McDowell Mr & Mrs
Davenport W B	McEwan F A
Daurill Mr & Mrs Plunkett Cole Mrs	McFadie R R
Eyleham Mrs J J	Pattison Mr & Mrs
Dairay Mr & Mrs P	Reeves M L da
Dairay Mr & Mrs P	Rey Miss F
Deane J	Ray E H
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Rich G V R
Goultby V	Ristler J
Gordon Mrs N M	Slater Mr & Mrs W
Gain P D G	Simpson Mr & Mrs
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Star A & W van der	Stevens Mr & Mrs
Faulkner B	Stewart A W P
Hewitt D S	Slade Mrs
Hill Capt T P	Smith E B
Hodgins Mr & Mrs	Skerratt Mrs A M
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A	Templeton C P
Hooper A	Thompson F G
Hooper A	Vacher G
Haskell D	Wood G G
Hoffman E	Weymouth R W
Hogewerff W E	Woods Mrs H
Hood Mr & Mrs	Woods Miss A
Hood Mr & Mrs	Woods Miss D

COAL DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:-

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:- NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU- OTSU, MIURAN, HAKUDATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO, HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIRAN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIFONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

CABLE ADDRESS:- "IWASAKI."

CODES: Al A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:-

CHINKIANG—Messrs GEABING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.

MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs BORNEO CO.

LTD., GLASCOW—Messrs A.R. BROWN, MCFAULANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS."

having arrived from the above

ports. Consignees of cargo by

her are hereby informed that

all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M.

14th November, 1917, will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and

damaged packages are to be left in

the Godowns, where they will be

examined by Messrs. Goddard

and Douglas on 14th November,

1917, at 9.15 A.M.

Claims against the steamship

must be presented within 10

days of arrival otherwise they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD., Agents

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

OF all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.

A Suggestion.

Although I was on the Executive of the National Union of Journalists (a registered trade union) for some time and occupied the chair for two years, I have never held that journalism should accept its models of organisation from industrial trade unionism, which deals with conditions as simple and easy of standardisation as the conditions of journalism are complex and difficult.

To students of industrial organisation, the war period has disclosed one highly remarkable development in trade unionism from the labour side. The original purpose of the trade union was largely to secure from industry as large a proportion as possible of the profits, but did not include any responsibility for industry itself. And so we had the spectacle of capital trying to keep down wages and labour trying to raise them, and industry itself distracted and impeded by the perpetual tug-of-war. It is an achievement of real moment to have brought, under the stress of war pressure, the three parties concerned in national industry—the State, the employer, and the workman—into a new co-operative relation. Under the National Service system central and local joint committees are being formed for each industry, and on these committees the trade unions accept a joint responsibility with the employers' organisations for the regulation of trade conditions. The trade unions have already recognised that national interest overrules labour and all other sectional interests by the suspension of rules and practice; they fought hard to establish, and the Whiteley Report, embodying the latest judgment on industrial organisation, contemplates the establishment of a constitution for every trade, under which the State, the employer, and the workmen accept a common responsibility for the welfare of that trade.

If for the future the industries of the country are each to have a "constitution," why should not journalism have one? The newspaper industry has been badly hit in many ways by the war, but it has gained one point of immense advantage. It has proved itself to be so indispensable a branch of the national service that without its loyal and voluntary aid the Government of the country could not well have been carried on. In such matters as recruiting, national service, food control, national economy, the floating of War Loan, the enlightening of the people as regards war policy and war progress, only by the free services of the Press has the Government's work been made possible. And yet, up to the present, there is no official link between the Government and the United Press interest of the nation, and no representative central Press body which can be consulted by the Government, and which can authoritatively speak for the Press when Press matters have to be dealt with.

This is a matter of grave moment to journalism and to journalists when one remembers how far State censorship and control have been established. If there had been such a consultative body in existence and the Government had taken it into its confidence the Press Bureau would probably have avoided many slips, especially in its early days. The Defence of the Realm Regulations had originally the grave defect of putting a bon-fide reporter, who went on a reporting mission under the authority of his editor, on precisely the same level as a German secret service agent, and it was left to journalists, when they and colleagues arrested or deported in the performances of their professional duties, to point out the grievance and get it remedied. While the Prime Minister was declaring the duty of the Press to be to inform, to guide and to inspire the nation, His Majesty's judges were laying it down that a journalist who collected news—and that surely is the journalistic vocation—was "doing in" at his peril. The proposed accepted telegraphic press rates would have

TURKISH ATROCITIES

Twelve Hundred Armenians Slaughtered.

New York, Sept. 29.—The slaughter with axes of all of the Armenian faculty members of Antolia College, Marsovan, northern Asia Minor, together with 1,200 others, by Turkish peasants, whose pay for the work was the privilege of stripping the clothing of their victims' bodies, was described here to-day by the Rev. George E. White, president of the college, who recently returned to this country. The massacre was committed at night by order of the Turkish Government, he said, the Armenians being sent out in lots of 100 and 200 to their doom. Their bodies were rolled into prepared burial trenches.

"One group of our college boys asked permission to sing before they died and sang 'Nearer My God, to Thee.' Then they were struck down," Mr. White said.

"On the pretext of searching for deserting soldiers, concealed bombs, weapons, bombs, sedition literature and revolutionaries, the Turkish officers arrested about 1,200 Armenians men at Marsovan, accompanying their investigations by horrible brutalities. There was no revolutionary activity in our region whatever."

"I received word from Ambassador Morgenstern that our property would not be interfered with. Next morning the chief of police came with armed men and demanded the surrender of all Armenians connected with the college, girls' school and hospital. We claimed the right to control our grounds as American citizens."

"More than two hours we held them at bay. They brought more armed men. They again demanded surrender of the Armenians. I refused. They challenged me for resisting the Turkish Government. They said any one who did so was liable to immediate execution."

"They broke open our gates, brought in carts and asked where the Armenians were. I refused to tell. They went through the buildings, smashing down the doors. Then our Armenian friends, feeling that further attempt on our part to save them would bring more harm probably than good, came forth, professed themselves loyal Turkish subjects, and offered to do what was required."

An Enemy Submarine. A captured German submarine flying the British flag has arrived in New York. The British sailors were enthusiastically received.

seriously affected the interests both of papers and of newspaper correspondents, and it was left again to journalists to show the Government how their own ends could be served without abolishing the old shilling rate.

"These, it may be said are now matters of the past. But there are equally grave matters affecting the status of the Press to be faced in the future, not the least of which will be the restoration of its traditional liberties. If the mistakes of the past are not to be repeated, there should be in existence some central consultative Press committee, representing the interests of all sections of the Press, and able to advise the Government on their behalf in its dealings with Press interests. I hope that for this purpose all the organisations representing the Press will co-operate in bringing into existence a National Joint Newspaper Board, and securing for it official recognition from the Government.

It is understood that some sort of consultative Press committee is already in existence. I hope its distinguished members will not regard the suggestion of an official National Joint Newspaper Board as a reflection on other good work, but that on the contrary, they will recognise that the influence of such a body would be appreciably increased by its appearing on a representative and authoritative basis. And, incidentally, such a board should help to promote that co-operative action from the lack of which Press organisation at present suffers. F. E. Hamer—in the Observer.

CHANG FUN SPEAKS.

A Pessimistic Message.

At last Chang Fun has broken his silence, says the *Peking Daily News*. Out of his quiet retirement in the German Barracks in northern Asia Minor, together with 1,200 others, by Turkish peasants, whose pay for the work was the privilege of stripping the clothing of their victims' bodies, was described here to-day by the Rev. George E. White, president of the college, who recently returned to this country. The massacre was committed at night by order of the Turkish Government, he said, the Armenians being sent out in lots of 100 and 200 to their doom. Their bodies were rolled into prepared burial trenches.

In the course of his letter, Chang Fun expounds the theory of government in his grandfather's manner. He says:

"When I was Tachun of Anhai and commander of troops in Hsuehchow, I never did anything calculated to injure the interests of the country; and I am sorry that on account of my defeat at the Temple of Heaven I have become a fugitive. I must admit that the restoration of the Manchu House was opposed to modern ideas, but what has been the real condition of the Republic?

"I received word from Ambassador Morgenstern that our property would not be interfered with. Next morning the chief of police came with armed men and demanded the surrender of all Armenians connected with the college, girls' school and hospital. We claimed the right to control our grounds as American citizens."

"More than two hours we held them at bay. They brought more armed men. They again demanded surrender of the Armenians. I refused. They challenged me for resisting the Turkish Government. They said any one who did so was liable to immediate execution."

"They broke open our gates, brought in carts and asked where the Armenians were. I refused to tell. They went through the buildings, smashing down the doors. Then our Armenian friends, feeling that further attempt on our part to save them would bring more harm probably than good, came forth, professed themselves loyal Turkish subjects, and offered to do what was required."

An Enemy Submarine. A captured German submarine flying the British flag has arrived in New York. The British sailors were enthusiastically received.

MEAT TINS.

Carrying Rubber to Germany.

A Washington message to the *New York Herald* says:

"There is no expectation by the agents of the Department of Justice that Germany will cease efforts to obtain supplies from the United States because of the food embargo. How successful these efforts will be remains to be seen. Just now they are discussing an ingenious and presumably successful scheme of operation which the German agents in this country conducted even after the entrance of the United States into the war.

It is believed that immense quantities of rubber, manganese, copper and other war materials which Germany lacked were shipped through Scandinavian countries disguised as innocent cargoes.

The method of operation was for a German agent to contract with a big packing house for the delivery of large quantities of canned meat products; ostensibly designed for a northern neutral nation. Some of the cans of meat were left intact, but most of them were opened, emptied, and the much prized war materials substituted. Then the cargo was loaded and the vessel started to take its chances with the British blockade.

It is true that an inquisitive British naval officer, investigating the cargo of one of these ships, utilised a can opener and found rubber that was tougher than any beef ever sent to Cuba in '98." That spoiled the particular form of enterprise so far as the British were concerned. But, nevertheless, the shipments continued to be made on the chance of a treasure craft running the blockade.

The North Sea has a wide expanse and the space between the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway is difficult for England to guard, despite her big patrol fleet. An ingenious scheme was worked by the Germans to help get the canned copper vessels, laden with goods so essential to her, through into the Skagerrak.

In some way they would learn of the approach of the "neutral" vessel and then would make an ostentatious dash from Kiel as though to raid the English coast. That, of course, would be a signal for the assembling of the destroyers and other fast English vessels from the patrol line to meet the enemy. But the enemy, having accomplished its purpose, would placidly retire to its base, while the treasure vessel slipped around the coast of Norway into the safety zone of the waters between Sweden and Denmark.

Now the agents of the Department of Justice are wondering what new trick they will have to combat, even though the embargo is in force.

dignation and have been supporting a righteous cause?

"The south-western provinces are not foreign soil and Generals Lu and Tang are not alien aggressors. It is, therefore, a blunder for the Government to send expeditions against them,

forgetting that the most important thing for the present time is to train soldiers and officers for the defence of the nation against external aggressors. It is high time for the officials to rouse themselves to effect the salvation of the nation. They should utilise foreign loans for the promotion of industry and commerce, and transfer military funds for the relief of the sufferers in the provinces. However, the Government has rejected the counsel of the wise, and has followed those of lawless characters. Consequently, good and patriotic men have been disappointed, and the troubles in Szechuan and Hunan have become most serious.

"My only crime is that I was faithful to my old master, and I am sorry that my friends have betrayed me. I am old and weak, and I do not expect to achieve anything for the country. As soon as the "History of the Restoration" is published, I will send you a copy, and I hope that the world will understand thoroughly the various reasons which led to the restoration, and pronounce a fair verdict on my actions."

GERMAN MICROBES FOR THE RUMANIANS.

How Germany Abused Protection of American Legation.

Disclosures showing how Germany abused and exploited the protection of the United States after this Government had taken charge of German affairs in Rumania, were revealed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in documents made public recently.

An official report by William Whiting Andrews, American Charge d'Affaires in Bucharest, and documents from various Rumanian officials disclose the fact that representatives of the German Government in Rumania had received, in conjunction with the representatives of Bulgaria, high explosives and microbes, the latter to be used in poisoning cattle and draft animals. These explosives and microbes were discovered buried in the grounds of the German legation and secreted within the building.

The suspicion of the Rumanian authorities had been aroused by the delivery of certain boxes and parcels to the German Consulate in Bucharest, and when some of these were taken to the German legation on August 27, 1916, the day before Rumania declared war, the Government determined to seize them. Germany's affairs had by this time been intrusted to the care of the United States Minister, Charles G. Vopicka, and he was asked by the Rumanian police to assign a member of his staff to observe the search. Mr. Andrews was the man assigned and this is his report:

Upon my return from the examination, which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and of the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German Minister, Dr. Berghardt, who had been left with the legation at the German Minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more had been left with the Minister, that more were in the garden than had been found, that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation, and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and instigated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had visited.

Dr. Berghardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the Minister by this man.

The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial.

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with ammonium nitrate, both powerful explosives. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German Consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German, saying:

Enclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle, to be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head, to be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throat; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there, in case of good results, the presence of M. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable.

King of Bavaria Sells his Pearls. Amsterdam, September 21.—The King of Bavaria has sold his collection of pearls worth half a million dollars to the United States, which led to the restoration of the German Emperor as a popular monarch about three years ago.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN UNITE IN EDUCATION.

New Epoch in Reciprocity Planned.

London, September 21.—Plans for an important educational offensive of the English-speaking peoples designed to offset the complete reorganisation and consolidation of the English systems so as to increase their efficiency in arresting the heretofore threatened triumphant headway throughout the world of German "Kultur," is responsible for the presence here of Dr. Lyman P. Powell, president of Hobart College, of Geneva, N. Y., under the auspices of the Association of American College Presidents and the United States Minister of Education, Mr. P. P. Clayton.

"If my mission here is successful, as I have every reason to believe it will be," said Dr. Powell to the Associated Press, "our new epoch in reciprocity in education between England and the United States will bear its first fruits next summer, when our young men whose scholastic work at colleges and universities has been interrupted by the call to arms will, during convalescence from wounds, be making a start in attendance at such English institutions as Oxford and Cambridge to receive credits for work to be applied toward their covered degrees at home. Then France is, of course, to be included in the scheme. In fact, if the Association of American College Presidents, to whom I shall submit my report at their annual meeting in Chicago in January next, so agrees, more and more of our students in future will be going to England and France, while England should be sending her students to such of our institutions as our schools of technology, schools of business methods and ideals, and other institutions."

During his sojourn here Dr. Powell has made rapid progress in obtaining the enthusiastic support of leading English educators and officials in behalf of his idea. He has been intrusted to the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more had been left with the Minister, that more were in the garden than had been found, that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation, and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and instigated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had visited.

Dr. A. H. Smith, master of Beloit College, Oxford, who entertained Dr. Powell at a luncheon attended by prominent educators of Oxford, was profoundly impressed by the idea. At Oxford, Dr. Powell had the opportunity of coming in contact with and obtaining the views of many members of the small band of educators, business and labour representatives, who carefully examined and threshed out the principal points finally taking form in the Education Bill of Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, hearty support for which is expected to be given by the Labour party at conventions.

One of the big points to be solved in connection with the proposed reciprocal offensive in education is its financing, and one of the dreams of the leading spirits of the Association of American College Presidents is the hope of finding an American Cecil Rhodes for the founding of scholarships in English universities in the interest of American students.

It is safe to say, according to Dr. Powell, that the ultimatum issued some two years ago under the signatures of ninety-three German professors and clergymen endorsing the fundamentals of German "Kultur" as the panacea for the cure of mankind's ills, was the challenge out of which has developed the plan he brings.

The German ultimatum and endorsement, was headed by such Teutonic scholars and educators as the famous Professor Harnack and Dr. Eucken. The latter, it will be recalled, was receiving his doctor's degree from New York university, according to the Berlin *Leiter der Akademie*.

USE OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

Collusion Altered Between Physicians and Druggists.

The United States grand jury for the southern district of New York recently submitted resolutions declaring that the use of habit-forming drugs in this city was "a menace to the human race" and not controllable by present laws. It recommended that the manufacture and sale of such drugs should be placed in the hands of the national Government.

The resolutions drafted by the foremen, Albert J. Weber, were presented by him this afternoon to Judge Irvin, of Alabama, who, by special assignment, is sitting in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court here.

The grand jury said in part: "It was amazing, revolting and shocking to hear the testimony under oath of the various witnesses before the grand jurors, in particular the addicts, as to with what ease they purchased and obtained such narcotic drugs as heroin, morphine, cocaine, and opium, from diverse persons who illegally traffic and peddle the sale of these various narcotic drugs as aforesaid, and how certain physicians in the daily course of their professional practice personally, promiscuously write prescriptions for these addicts under guise of correctional medical treatment and radical cure, calling for the compounding of various narcotic drugs aggregating excessive doses. Which said prescriptions these said addicts take to certain drug stores within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York for compounding and delivery to these said addicts, at fabulous and prohibitive prices. These certain proprietors of drug stores are in league with these certain physicians under a partnership arrangement with a legally drawn contract, whereby a scale of prices and profit accrue to these certain physicians based upon the amount or quantity of the narcotic drug so indicated on prescriptions."

"This enormous criminal trafficking in narcotic drugs is most revolting, shocking, and disgraceful, a menace to the human race, and beyond the control of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914."

"American scholars attending that ceremony, no doubt, little dreamed that the recipient of that recognition by them would be one of the upholders of Prussian "Kultur" whose ultimatum, interpreted in the light of subsequent conduct in the war, would be the signal for the breaking away reflected in the scheme now on foot," observed Dr. Powell.

Dr. Powell declared that he will advise, probably even before submitting his report to the meeting in Chicago next January of the Association of American College Presidents, the appointment of a committee of American educators to engage in a series of conferences with British educators at the earliest possible opportunity. "It is the hope not only of myself, but of several leading educators here, that we shall be able to arrange the financing of our scheme and start it in good form by next summer," continued Dr. Powell.

"Perhaps our Government will be willing to provide the means to enable worthy young men to spend a year, say, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham."

"One of the most enthusiastic men regarding the plans as affecting the ambitions of young men from the colonies to attend English institutions is Col. Lassalle, of Australia. I have had several talks with him, and find he is in favour of the Australian Government's participation in the idea, not only from the standpoint of the advantages that will accrue to young Australians through education in England, but also having in view the feature of sending of students to American institutions. The same, of course, will hold good in the case of all of the colonies of the British Empire, including South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand."

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Dividend Last Divided and Date
Banks.							
b. 1640	H.K. & Shansi Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	\$45 Sept.	785 May	\$30 545
	Marine Insurances.						Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6/- (\$17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.
b. 1326	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	46 320
b. t.170	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180 100
s. \$800	Union Ins. City of Cton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	1005 760
n. ex 738205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	180 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 180
b. \$131	Fire Insurances.						Final of \$7 making \$85 a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1912.
b. \$310	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 April	168 130
	Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	400 290
b. 473	Shipping.						\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 6/4/17.
b. \$18	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 Dec.	283 Mar.	17 80
b. 113	H.K. & C.M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	284 May	19 Dec.	24 17
b. 133	Indo-China Combined Steam Navaga Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	172 Dec.	634 Jan.	190 124
b. 133	Preferred.	60,000	£5	all	117 Dec.	80 Dec.	112 87
n. 1676	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6 June	75/ Jan.	120 6/6
b. \$284	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	394 Oct.	23 July	41 28
b. 184	Petrolines.						\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
b. 5293	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 82
b. 5293	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	—	41	29
b. 401	Mining.						\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
b. 8250	Kailan Mining Admition.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	40/- 26/-
b. 287	Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	£1	all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	335 170
n. 1307	Tronch Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	426 256
n. 287	Ural Caspian.	796,606	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	389 24/-
b. 186	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390 G.	\$10 all	—	—	—	Interim Div. of 1/4 year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
b. 186	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c.	6,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90 67
b. 117	H.K. & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	133 78
b. 75	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	t.100	all	634 Sept.	49 July	55 59
b. 67	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	t.100	all	160 Dec.	10 April	93 67
b. 480	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.						\$3 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/17. Paid 19/1/17.
b. 488	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 94
b. 475	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	1634 Dec.	103 85
b. 430	H'phrey Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	734 Jan.	6 Feb.	70 5.75
b. 74	K'lon Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	50	40 Sept.	33 Jan.	62 33
b. 482	Shanghai Lands.	7,000	t.50	all	107 Dec.	101 Jan.	74 74
b. 189	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	684 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 69
b. 155	H'kong Central Estates.	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103 89
b. 15	Cotton Mills.						Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
b. 65	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	150 July	117 Jan.	160 130
b. 114	Kung Yip.	75,000	t.10	all	163 July	112 Feb.	161 112
b. 261	Leou Kung Mow.	8,000	t.100	all	904 Sept.	72 Jan.	81 63
b. 261	Shanghai Cottons.	40,000	t.50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	135 81
b. 560	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50	all	634 Oct.	61 Dec.	434 61
b. 560	Yangtszepo.	175,000	t.5	all	64 Dec.	61 Dec.	434 61
b. 161	Miscellaneous.						Interim Div. of 1/4 for year ending Dec. 1915
b. 161	China Portnoy Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	113 Apr.	51 May	1035 6.50
b. 161	China Light, Power Co. Ltd. (Do. Spec. shares)	50,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	495 Oct.	430 430
b. 73	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	71 Jan.	10,15 Oct.	10,10 7.50
b. x. d. 221	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	400,000	7.50	all	25 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 20
b. 474	Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	400,000	7.50	all	11,20 Oct.	5,20 Jan.	1210 6.75
b. 474	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	361/2 Feb.	55 43
b. 1474	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 147
b. 2914	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	345 Dec.	25 Jan.	41 262
b. 665	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	730 5/4
b. 121	Langkate.	250,000	G. \$10	all	481/2 May	35 Mar.	40 12
b. 82	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) Do. (New)	25,000	\$10	all	1034 Mar.	9,30 June	1025 82
b. 82	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	1,00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1,00 90 cts.
b. 113	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17 13
b. 151	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7,10 Mar.	6,50 Oct.	740 54
b. 2650	William Powell, Limited.	21,000	\$7	all	6,90 Aug.	6 Dec.	71 51/2
b. 29	S. C. Morning Post.	6,000	\$15	all	28	28	29 28
b. 10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co. Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	28	28	21 93

BENJAMIN & FOTTS. Share and General Brokers' Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address. Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOV. 9, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1162.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 9th of November, 1917, state:—

"Since our last report of the 2nd instant, our local market has again been through a period of dullness, with very few transactions recorded. Although silver has declined gradually all the week, exchange has remained the same and owing to the uncertainty as to what may happen in this direction, both speculators and investors are holding off.

In Shanghai the market remains unchanged and quiet with quotations at about last week's level.

The rubber market is steady but quiet, with few alterations in last week's rates. Plantation rubber comes through at £2/3 per lb., market quiet.

The following are to-day's cabled quotations for rubbers:—Malakoff \$4.80, K'empas £2.15, Ayer Panes \$12.10, Kedahs \$4.00, Alor Gajah \$4.60, Radell \$13.40, Tapah \$22.50, Changkat Serdangs \$9.75, Ayer Molis \$2.90, New Serendahs \$4.70, Pajams \$1.60, ex rights, and Sanderoots \$4.70, (all Straits Currency.)

BANKS.—Once again we have no business to report under this heading, and shares are obtainable at the reduced rate of \$640.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—There has been very little enquiry all the week in this section, and no sales have taken place.

There are small buyers of North China at Tls. 120 and China Fire at \$151. Cantons are offered at \$320, and Unions at \$800.

Yargtang at \$2.6 (Exch: 73) and Hongkong Fire at \$310 are nominal.

SHIPPING.—The price for Deferred Indo-Chinese having risen in the London market to £27, our local market responded accordingly.

After sales in the early part of the week down to £110, the rate has improved to a buying rate of £113 for cash, and corresponding rates forward. Preferred shares are wanted at £354. There have been sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at £19.25. "Star" Ferries are nominal at £281. Douglas are also nominal at £72 and Shells Transport are unchanged at £676.

REFINERIES.—China Sagars have changed hands at \$84 and at the close there is some enquiry at this rate. Malabon could be placed at \$29.

MINING.—This section has been neglected and quotations are unchanged from last week. Kailan at 40/-, Tronohs at 28/-, Ural Caspian at 30/-, and Oriental Consolidated at 28/-, are all nominal. There are sellers of Rahe at \$2.50 and buyers of Langkate at Tls. 12.75.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Whampoa Docks have been enplaced during the week at \$117 and T'loong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$85 and \$86. Shanghai Docks are again easier at Tls. 75 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There are buyers of Centrales Estates at \$89, Hongkong Hotels at \$90 and Humphreys' Estates at \$5.75.

HONGKONG LANDS are nominal at \$88, as are Kowloon Lands at \$30 and West Points at \$82.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are practically unchanged from last week. There are small buyers of Kunayik at Tls. 15, and Yangtzeopoo at Tls. 5.60. Shanghai Cottons can be obtained at Tls. 114, whilst Ewo Cottons at Tls. 155 and Orientals at Tls. 364 are both nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been placed at \$7, Green Island Cements at \$7.40 Hongkong Ropes at \$29. There are buyers of Electrics at \$48 and Steam Laundries at \$3. China Lights are on offer at \$3.95 and there are sellers of Peak Tramways (Old) at \$8.75, and Powells at \$8.50. China Borneos at \$6.1. Hongkong Ices at \$1474 Steel founders at \$10, Hongkong Tramways at \$6.65, Union Waterboats at \$13 and Watsons at \$5.75, are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th November (Wednesday) 21st December (Friday). EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/102, and on Singapore 1222. Bar silver (ready) is quoted at 433. This Bank's 3 d. buying rate on Shanghai is 70%.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED,

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motorizing.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

GARRICK MIXTURE"

Lambert & Butler,
England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st
November, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

(For account of the concerned).

A Large Quantity of Electrical
Goods.

comprising:-

Tungsten Lamps (5-50).

4. Desk Fans.

3. Ceiling Fans

Also

Silk Flexible cord. Lead fuse
and dynamo wire, strip fuses,
porcelain cleats and insulators,
button insulators, lamp holders
and lamp locking rings, porcelain
pusher's plugs and sockets,
table lamps, brackets and fittings,
meter boards, gauge screws,
fusible bodies, gauge rings and
cartridges, arc lamps, hard
lamps, bulkhead fittings, globe
enamelled and glass shades, etc.,
etc.

On view from Monday the
19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE,"

55 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

55 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YEE

19 Des Vaux Road. West

NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Or-
dinance No. 5 of 1912 the
EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of
PUBLIC BUSINESS on MON-
DAY, the 12th instant.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general
articles at enormous reduction in
price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM Offers his entire
Stock in trade of Oriental Silks, fancy,
Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk
Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers,
Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery & Curios
of all kinds at greatly reduced prices for
a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and
New Year presents will find this a
unique opportunity for securing rare
articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM
SILK JEWELLERY & DRAPERY
STORE,
38-40, Queen's Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASAGE.

MR. HONDA,
Trained male Massagist.
Formerly in service of Army Hospital,
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
No. 238 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.



Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Almond, Alton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Shing Mun, Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m. Let-
ters 6 p.m. Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays 9 a.m.

Kongnook.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Samui.—Week days, 5 p.m. Sundays,
5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
2.30 p.m.

Tai Po & Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K. I.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Su-
ndays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongnook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Konchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaikong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kwong Yee.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

As per scale plan.

As per scale plan.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Fathas, Oban Chuen, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
and addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be inscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by a
special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 50 cents.

Do... 7 lbs... \$1.80.

Do... 11 lbs... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.

It is considered probable that any
parcel posted before the 7th Nov. for
transmission via Canada will arrive in
England in time for Xmas.

Monday, the 12th November, being a
General Holiday, the Post Office will be
open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes. The
Money Order Office will be entirely
closed.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
manufactured articles prohibited
from importation into the United Kingdom,
either by letter post or by parcel
post, are:

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured
including gold and articles consisting
partly or containing gold; All manufac-
tured or Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
watches of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Almond, Alton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Shing Mun, Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m. Let-
ters 6 p.m. Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays 9 a.m.

Kongnook.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Samui.—Week days, 5 p.m. Sundays,
5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

As per scale plan.

</